installation of solar water heating systems through amendment of building bye-laws; rebates in property tax or electricity bills; technology upgradation and support to training programmes, publicity and awareness campaign.

Power station of RVUN

2811. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for including both thermal power stations of Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam in the list of power stations identified for importing coal; and

(b) the reasons for not giving full linkage of Indian coal to both power stations of RVUN?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) In order to bridge the gap between demand and supply of coal from domestic sources, it was decided that power utilities would have to import around 13 Million Tonnes (MT) and 20 MT of coal during the 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively. The thermal power stations were considered for import of coal on the basis of folowing criteria:

(i) Coastal Power Stations.

(ii) Stations where availability of coal is a constraint.

(iii) Stations situated at long distances from pit-head.

(iv) Stations which are traditional importers.

Kota and Suratgarh Super Thermal Power Stations, being situated at long distance from the pit-head, were included for import of coal. There is less domestic production of coal as compared to the supply of domestic coal in the country. The linkages are given commensurate with the availability of domestic coal.